

# SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1885.

NO. 281.

## ON THE SITUATION.

No War News, No Peace News,  
No Truce.

## NOT ARBITRATION LIKELY.

Nothing Can Be Said Except that the  
situation is still uncertain,  
uncertain, uncertain.

### The Situation.

LONDON, May 2.—To-night, the Anglo-Russian situation is one of uncertainty. There is absolutely no war news, no peace news and no news of truce. No news that is, no one outside of ministerial circles, is warranted in drawing any conclusion from this abnormal condition of affairs. It should be borne in mind, that up to this moment, Russia has given the Anglo-Russian reader not an item of news. Russia has acted, has advanced, has waged battle, has taken the territory; but has said nothing. England has done all the talking; has made all the explanations; hence, the Czar had no occasion to make; but Gladstone's necessity for making excuses has been so supreme, that in effort to talk against the Russian, he succeeded, without saying anything, in making the greatest speech of his life; and for making it, got a completely silenced opposition, unqualified credit and \$55,000 cash. For forty-eight hours after the Prime Minister's marvellous speech, every Jingo in England was a Gladstone man, and every Quaker prayed for him as a man of peace. The war party were sure he meant to wipe Russia out of Asia. The peace folks said: "There is a statesman who realizes the value of human life." After five days, it is found the Premier's address is still an oracle. If it is to be peace, the speech urged every honorable effort to secure an honorable peace. If it is to be war, the speech dwells upon the necessity of maintaining the British honor. So it happens to-night that, here, the very center of old world news, no more can, with any degree of certainty, be said than the Anglo-Russian situation is uncertain. It is probable the situation will remain as it is to-night until after the second council at Gatchina. The latest advice from St. Petersburg holds out the idea that the sum total of the diplomatic negotiations will be a long defensive note from De Giers, in which the Russian statesman will make no admission of wrong on the part of General Kouropatkin, in his Afghan advance, and which will suggest further negotiation, but no arbitration. While all this correspondence continues between London and St. Petersburg, there is no cessation of preparations for active warfare on either side. All points to an ultimate rupture. De Giers has already suggested to Thornton that during the discussion of observance of the agreement of the 17th of March, the work of delimiting the disputed Afghan frontier proceed. It would the Russian minister has proposed that during the work of delimitation, the Russian troops shall be withdrawn from Penjdeh. It is added that in this proposal, De Giers asks on the part of Russia that in case of doubt among the Commissioners as to the rightful boundary, the Lesser line shall be accepted as the correct one, and that he insists that the commission shall be confined in its work to purely geographical considerations. These would certainly favor Russia. On the part of England, De Giers asks in the pending decision of the boundary commission that the Afghan return from their occupation of Zulfikar. It is also reported that De Giers asks that during the work of delimitation, no Indian advance be permitted beyond Quetta. The first army corps of India, under the Duke of Connaught, has prepared to begin its march towards Pishan next week. In the diplomatic contest for an alliance, it would appear that England is making better progress than Russia. Besides the permission to pass her ships through the Dardanelles, she has secured an understanding, which has insured her the friendly neutrality of Persia, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. The Shah, it is said, has already forbidden the Russians from conveying warlike material across Persian territory, even near Askabad. The British agent at Teheran reports that England can secure any friendly alliance she desires with the Shah.

### Big Blaze.

LONDON, May 2.—Tannakers, a Japanese village, which has been on extension some time past at Albert Gate-Hide Park, is on fire and burning fiercely. The village consists of five streets, houses and shops constructed of wood, and were so crowded that they were engaged at their various occupations in their own country. The Japanese village was entirely destroyed. Soldiers are aiding the firemen in their efforts to save property and keep back the immense crowd that fills the surrounding streets.

### Big Loan.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 2.—Sir John Macdonald gives notice in the House of Commons that he will, on Monday next, move that government may make a temporary loan to the Canada Pacific Railway Company of \$5,000,000 to be repaid by the company to government on or before July 1st, 1885, with interest at the rate of 4 percent.

### Going Home.

DARFSTADT, May 2.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice have started for home.

### CHAMBER AND SENATOR'S JURY OFFICES FOR SALE.

at Hardy Bros. & Burton, Barnes & Davis and Cunningham & Co.

## The War.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The *German Gazette* states that it is credibly informed that peace is assured. The present diplomatic action of England is a retrograde movement, which she seeks to take as decently as possible. The *Gazette*, in commenting upon this information, expressed itself as skeptical about the situation being so favorable for peace as indicated.

LONDON, May 2.—The publication of a report that an agreement had been concluded between England and Turkey under the terms of which the former power secures free passage for her ships through the Dardanelles in the event of war with Russia and the Porte secures the occupation of the Sudan by way of Suakim and the restoration of Cyprus in five years from date, caused some concern among English diplomats. Many politicians affect disbelief of the report on the ground of the excessive consideration given England. The report, however, emanates from a source which has been found generally reliable and is published to-day in several Paris papers.

A hastily summoned Cabinet council is being held this evening. It is said important telegrams from Sir Peter Lumsden, British commissioner, and from Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, were the cause of the speedy summons of the ministers to council.

### Arbitration Likely.

LONDON, May 2.—Earl Granville stated, this evening, after the Cabinet council, that after its latest advice the government had every reason to believe that a pacific settlement would be arrived at with Russia. The session of the Cabinet lasted over an hour. It is now known that the special Cabinet Council, held this afternoon, was called to consider a dispatch just received from Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at St. Petersburg, in which he informed the government that Russia had accepted, in principle, the English proposals to submit to arbitration the question of the responsibility of the violation of the agreement of March 17th.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—Salt Lake Stake of Zion, Angus M. Cannon, president; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, counselors. Services in the Tabernacle at 2 p. m., and in the various ward meetinghouses in the evening.

St. Mark's Cathedral.—Morning prayer and Sunday School, 9.45 a. m.; History, Holy communion and sermon, 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 8 p. m.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN.—Services at the Synagogue, two blocks west of Cliff House on Third South street. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. G. McNeice, D. D. Sabbath School at 12.15. The public welcome. Seats free.

CAMP CHAPEL.—Fourth West street, between First and Second South. Preaching by Rev. H. A. Newell, at 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services as usual at the Baptist church. Preaching by the Pastor Dr. H. G. DeWitt, at 11 a. m., and at 8 o'clock p. m. instead of 7.30 as heretofore. Sunday school at 12 m. The subject for the evening will be of general and practical interest. "Our present home." All are cordially invited.

REORGANIZED CHURCH.—Preaching in the Mission chapel, Second South street, at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 1 o'clock p. m., and preaching at 7.30 p. m. The morning service will be in the Scandinavian language.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—Public worship at 11 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Preaching in the morning by Rev. H. A. Newell. In the evening by the pastor, R. G. McNeice, on the following subject: "The civil law of marriage and some of its enemies suggested by the present contest with polygamy." Sabbath School at 12.15. Young people's meeting at 8.45. Seats free at all the services.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services at Independence Hall. Seats free and public welcome. Sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m. Sunday School at 12.15. Lecture to young men at 8 p. m.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

THE PRACTICE arranged for in the Seventeenth Ward to-day, will be postponed for a week, in consequence of the Conference.

THE FUNERAL services of Clara Erickson, who died in the Fourth Ward last Thursday, will be held in the ward meeting-house this morning, at 10 o'clock.

C. E. POMEROY, real estate agent, has a number of properties for sale and rent, which he gives publicity to in a new advertisement in THE HERALD this morning. Read it.

THE REGULAR meeting of the D. T. U., 115, will be held at the Firemen's Hall, to-day, at 1.30, sharp. All "prints" are requested to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

THE OGDEN Herald, of last evening, briefly announced the unanimous adoption of the Declaration and Protest by the mass meeting held in Ogden yesterday afternoon, and publishes the document entire.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the incorporated firm of Grant, Odell & Co., in this issue, contains a number of the leading agricultural implements, machinery, wagons, road carts, etc., for which the gentlemen are agents for Utah and Idaho.

THE REPUBLICANS of this city have been endeavoring to have a fusion with the democrats, in nominating candidates for local offices. At a recent meeting the subject was discussed, but nothing came of it. A sub-committee was selected to consider the organization of Republican clubs in the Territory.

## Cunning Chills.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Lieutenant Commander Nichols, commanding the *Pinta*, writes to the navy department from Sitka, Alaska, under date of March 31, and says in part, "the Chills are somewhat uneasy and say they will have no more white men among them. They have threatened white men, but have committed no overt act, and probably will not, though they have not the fear of the man-of-war that some of the rest have, owing to the fact that their village is about twenty miles above the river bar and is only accessible by canoes."

### General Grant.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Last night was the worst with General Grant in two weeks. He slept only at short intervals until 6 o'clock this morning, when he got into a sleep that continued until 8. When the doctor left the house, he said the General's restless night might have been owing to cerebral excitement, resulting from work on his book during the past two days.

### Gone to Germany.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany, sailed for Bremen on the steamer *Werra*. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters.

### The Country Editor.

Fledglings of the city press have, from time to time, set on the thoughtless to speak and write slightly of the country editor. More from ignorance than malice have proceeded the sneers and jokes at those members of the journalistic profession who labor zealously and acceptably in the regions removed from the centers of population. Admitted that editors of country newspapers know nothing of art topics; are hazy in their knowledge of European politics, and in many cases write more forcibly than elegantly, the truth still remains that they, as a class, are worthy of respect and honor. They are the best and most effective pioneers in the great work of civilization, while those that inconspicuously condemn rural journalists, yet praise our country's growth, display their own ignorance, for they ignore the very men to whom, above all others, our country owes its rapid development. No sooner is a settlement projected in any one of the States or Territories, than these steps forth from some of the older communities a brave, daring man, usually a practical printer, who announces his willingness to undergo the severe and unremunerative labor of starting a newspaper in a wilderness. He receives a warm welcome from those he is desirous of serving; shares their trials and hardships; seldom participates in the profits that accrue to the enterprising men that grow up with a new settlement, being as a rule well satisfied with having established a newspaper that yields influence among the people that know it best and value it most. From his position the country editor is forced into politics; not infrequently he gains the prize of office; and in hundreds of instances the obscure journalist, that have graduated from the printer's cases, have sat in the seats of United States Senators and Representatives. Their elevation and fitness for high honors are so universally acknowledged, and have been so frequent, as to cease to call special remark. Somewhat hackneyed have become the ever-recurring narratives of country editors developing into statesmen.

Yet, with the glaring light of experience to guide them, certain small wits of the great city journals cannot see the usefulness, the importance and the honor of country journalism. All country editors do not become prominent legislators. A large number of them, by unaided efforts, indomitable perseverance, an enthusiasm that surmounts the most formidable obstacles, succeed in building up little by little, influential and profitable journals—journals that wield far more power than any one of the old-established city newspapers that, from their foundation, have bubbled over with polished wit and classical diction. Such journals are growing now in the West and South, and in the interior of our own and other of the older States. They are in the rough at present, but such papers are best adapted to the communities among which they are struggling. Silly in the extreme, therefore, is it to cast ridicule upon a class of worthy men because they labor in rugged fields. As a rule, the country editor does not trouble himself as to what his city contemporaries say or think of him; he has set himself a hard task to perform, and he tells at the end of a honest, determined purpose that compels the admiration of all right-thinking men. More than silly—unjust is it, for the pampered members of his own calling to sneer at him. He can well afford to pass by the slurs and jests, as he usually does, in utter silence. He has a manly work to do, and, as a rule, does it well and thoroughly. All men with a capacity for journalism cannot tell in the large cities, where they would not if they could. More robust and original natures are required in sparsely-settled sections than in the older and densely populated regions. For the strongest mental fibre of American journalism, we must look to the rough, energetic, hard-working, great-hearted country editors.—*Printer's Circular*.

### Young Men—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELKTOUR-VOLTAIC Belt and other ELKTOUR APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

## THE LABOR TROUBLE.

A Serious, but Bloodless  
Difficulty.

### A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

A Fatal Fire in New York—"Wau-keen" Wins—Grand Army Reception, Etc., Etc.

### Fatal Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, May 3.—This morning fire broke out in the five-story brick tenement house, 672 First Avenue. Three alarms were soon sent out, and two ambulances were called. The fire was discovered on the first floor in the rear of John Humphreys' restaurant. It extended to the roof rapidly. The dense smoke prevented the occupants of the upper stories from escaping. Humphreys occupied rooms on the second floor over the restaurant. He and his child got off, barely, but Mrs. Humphreys jumped from a window and broke both her legs. On the same floor, Elizabeth Hurley was found dead. Ira Rarick and child were rescued by the police. John Hannon, who helped to carry Mrs. Humphreys across the street, said he saw a dozen dead bodies taken out of the building. The ambulance surgeon said fourteen people were taken from the house to the Bellevue hospital, and he thought eight of them were dead.

When the ambulance surgeon arrived he found the house surrounded by a great crowd and the dead, dying and wounded were lying on the sidewalk and in the halls and bedrooms. The cries of agony were heartrending. A general alarm was sent out and the ambulances, doctors and policemen came to the scene in goodly numbers. The wounded were selected as rapidly as possible from the dead, and conveyed to the Bellevue hospital. In half an hour fourteen wounded were lying on cots in the hospital, and as many doctors worked over them, trying to alleviate their pain. Half of the patients seemed to be dying. The names of none but young Koerner could be learned.

LATER.—At 1.30 it was found that six lives had been lost and fourteen persons were injured. The dead were, John Humphreys, his wife, four months old child, and servant girl; Mrs. Krepechamer, widow, Elizabeth Hurley, aged twenty-two years, who jumped from the third story. The wounded were, three adult females, suffocated and suffering from burns. One had a broken knee. She jumped from the second window. Four men, two women, three boys and one girl were all suffocated and bruised. The fire was soon extinguished. The damage to the building was slight. Christina Koerner, aged 48, who lived on the fifth floor, also died from suffocation. Her son, Albert, 16 years old, was suffocated and taken to the hospital. Her daughter, Paulina, aged 19, jumped from the window of her room on the fifth floor, and was missing up to 2 a. m.

### Strike Difficulty.

JOLIET, Ills., May 2.—General Vance has just sent the following dispatch to the Governor: About 2.30 p. m., 250 strikers from Lemont, approaching Sanger & Nobes' quarries, where two companies of Colonel Bennett's command were posted under the direction of Colonel S. W. Munn, special deputy sheriff. Capt. Jackson's company was placed in ambush, Lieutenant St. Clair's company commanded the road to Joliet. The strikers were halted by Deputy Sheriff Munn, commanded to disperse and return home unmolested, which they refused to do, and brandishing clubs, cried "On to Joliet!" "No man shall work!" The company deployed, closing in on the strikers. Seventy strikers were captured with the assistance of the deputies, and marched as prisoners to Joliet. They are now held by the Sheriff in Major Wood's battery at the armory. Captain Blanchard's company and Captain Madden's company, two and a half miles south of Sanger quarry, were placed on a special train, run to Lockport under Colonel Bennett, deployed as skirmishers, covering nearly a mile. He is now scouring the country between Lockport and Sanger quarry for those who escaped. Killed and wounded—none.

### Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President, to-day, appointed the following named Presidential postmasters: E. H. Porter, Bowling Green, Ky.; vice W. L. Hobson, resigned; William Weeks, Waukegan, Ohio; vice C. Guilford, commission expired; James McKinney, Susquehanna, Pa.; vice Isaac Jones; John R. Parrish, Fairbault, Minn.; vice E. Levens; Daniel W. Connelly, Scranton, Pa.; vice E. C. Fuller, commission expired; J. B. Hutchins, Hazelton, vice James James, commission expired; T. Bayless, Hope, Ark.; vice J. M. Humphreys, suspended; John H. Golden, at Minook, Ills.; vice M. A. Cushing, resigned; Henry C. Hower, Watertown, Wis.; vice J. T. Monk, commission expired; John B. Larkin, Pittsburg, Pa.; vice William H. McClary, resigned; W. H. Brown, Lake Geneva, Wis.; vice C. H. Noyes; Thomas J. Seaman, Wabash, Ind.; vice Daniel Sayre, resigned.

### LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Joaquin Miller has won his suit against McKee Rankin, concerning the play, "Old 49."

The agitation in favor of offering Mr. Lowell the Merton professorship at Oxford is daily gaining strength. The chair has a \$4,500 salary.

Rowell finished last yesterday at the six-day walking match in London.

There is a tendency to revive the old bourette and boucle effects in fabrics, but they appear in different forms.

### "Old 49."

NEW YORK, May 2.—Judge Lawrence, to-day in the Supreme Court, rendered a decision in favor of Joaquin Miller. The proceedings were brought by him against McKee Rankin, the actor, concerning the play "Old 49." The suit was brought several years ago, Mr. Miller declaring that in 1878 he wrote California Gold, but afterwards remodelled it and changed its title to "Old 49." He claimed that Rankin produced his play with unimportant changes under the title of "49." The suit was brought to restrain the production of the play for Rankin and for \$5,000 damages. The play had been intrusted to Mr. Rankin to deliver to J. C. Williamson in London. This, it was charged, Rankin failed to do, and pending negotiations to give him the right to produce the play, he was permitted to retain possession of the manuscript. Judge Lawrence decided that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment; directing the return of the manuscripts of "California Gold" and "Old 49" to him and that Rankin be enjoined from further production of the play of "49." The court allows the plaintiff \$15 a night for the twenty nights the play was produced by Mr. Rankin.

### Grand Reception.

HELENA, Mont., May 2.—A reception was tendered Commander-in-Chief Kountz and Judge Advocate-General Austin, by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the people of Helena to-night. General Kountz and Judge Advocate-General Austin were greeted by a vast audience and responded with eloquent speeches. Later, they were entertained by the Wadsworth Post. The entire proceedings were enthusiastic and were gratifying to all parties interested. General Kountz leaves for Fargo, where he will be received on Tuesday.

### Coolies for India.

SUAKIM, May 2.—The troopship *Jinnah*, with 1,000 coolies on board, which sailed hence for Bombay, has been ordered to return. The intention in sending the coolies back to India was to have them man the monitors in the Bombay harbor.

### Four Score and Two.

"Peace hath her victories as well as war," and hath her heroes too. Last week the nation congratulated the national hero, General Grant, on his 63d birthday, and the minds of thousands, went back to the deeds of the nation's favorite. Yesterday was the 82d birthday of our old fellow townsman Mr. William Paul, Sr., architect and builder.

In the year 1864 the old gentleman, as architect and builder, built for Hon. Wm. Jennings the Eagle Emporium, which was a pride of the city and a landmark to pedestrians. It always presented an imposing appearance, and was built in a substantial manner. The ceiling of the house and many other points showed Mr. Jennings to be a gentleman of taste, as well as securing a good, honest structure. Mr. W. Paul, as his many friends are glad to know, is well and hearty, and can be seen every working day on the topmost walls of the building, having a care of the details in connection with his son, Mr. Wm. Paul, Jun., the popular architect of this city, has remodeled the whole building, raised it another lofty story and is making it most attractive, and also erected the adjoining building south of it. And so the son enlarges and improves the building raised by the father twenty-one years ago, making it a "thing of beauty" as well as a lasting work. Thus the son, if not stepping in the shoes of his father, follows in his footsteps, which he is proud to do, and his motto appears to be "Excelsior." The senior and junior are been often in consultation and surveying the work in its progress. At another time we will give the dimensions, purposes and conveniences of the building which are not equalled in this city.

### BOOK NOTICE.

THE RUSSIAN AT THE GATES OF HERAT.—By Charles Maront, author of "The Russian Advance toward India, etc." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Salt Lake, James Dwyer. Price, 50 cents.

This work is timely and chiefly interesting because of that fact. The author has for many years been a careful and interested student of political developments in Northern Asia, and is perhaps as familiar with the situation there as any other man, and understands thoroughly the motives, purposes and aims of the Russians in their movements towards the east. He declares the object of Russia is first revenge against Great Britain for having thwarted her in the Crimea, and second, to enlarge the Czar's vast dominions. India is Great Britain's weakest point, and Russia can better fight in the east than elsewhere; hence there has been a steady advance towards India for twenty years, and it has now reached a point where England must interpose a barrier, or submit to the loss of her Asiatic possessions. Mr. Maront's book will give the reader a better general view of the situation than can be gained through perusing the newspapers, and will make clear much of the news coming from the east in the cablegrams.

Cream velvet hats, trimmed with the cream-white wings of doves and sea gulls, will be much worn by children.

### A. J. TAYSUM.

The Plasterer!

Whitewashing and Calcimining On Short Notice. Leave Orders at Watson Brothers, opposite Valley House.

## A HEROIC DEED.

Surpassing even the Deeds of Proverbs of Every-Day Life.

A few months ago the country was thrilled with the account of a girl who, at the risk of her life, when the whirling flood of the swollen rivers was wresting great bridges from their foundations, skipped along the ties of a western railway, lantern in hand, and saved a train from certain destruction. The State of Iowa awarded her a suitable medal for her bravery. In this instance it was a child who saved the lives of many adults, but as a rule, the life of the child is in the hands of older persons.

In November, 1883, a little eight-year-old son of Danish parents was suffering with diphtheria. The attack was not severe, but he did not seem to rally after the throat appeared perfectly well. Nausea, headache and low fever succeeded the sore throat, and two or three days afterwards his limbs began to swell mysteriously. The skin became very dry, vomiting was frequent, nose-bleed was persistent, and nothing would stay in his stomach. "It was evident to our minds," says Mrs. Thomas Schmidt, wife of the vice-consul of Denmark, residing at Netherwood, N. J., "that some mysterious malady was working ruin in his system. Our physician said he had the terrible bright's disease. To our suggestion that a certain preparation be tried, he made no objection. We gave him six doses a day, two teaspoonfuls at a dose, in sweetened water. It remained upon his stomach, and within a week there was marked improvement. The bowels became regular without the use of cathartics, and the nausea diminished. In three weeks there was a subsidence of dropsy, and by the middle of May the limbs were perfectly normal. He had a good appetite, and could take three pints of milk daily. By the first of May he was up, and though he had spent six months in bed, he didn't feel particularly weak. In June he was out, feeling perfectly well, and in July he weighed eight pounds more than he did before he was taken sick. To-day there is only a slight unfavorable condition in his system, and the physicians say we have every reason to believe the child will be perfectly well."

Mrs. Schmidt is certainly to be congratulated on the good results which followed the use of Warner's safe cure, and she says: "We feel bound to make this truly wonderful result known, and are perfectly willing to have this letter published." Gratifying as is the result wrought, it is by no means singular, for thousands of children, who seemed weak and puny, have had their entire nature changed and their future assured by a prompt use of the same preparation. Such disorders are transmitted by inheritance, or arise from children's epidemic diseases, the evil effects of which often prove fatal in later life. The secret of the ill-health of my children is that their kidneys and liver are not performing their natural work."

It was a brave feat of the brave girl who crossed the swollen stream on the bridge to save the lives of the passengers; but it is a braver deed, and one worthy of wider recognition which, seeing the perils awaiting childhood, free from prejudice, with a purpose only to save by any effective means, preserves to us the lives of our children.

### Reb-bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

## PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. EDWARD B. FOOTE, SR.,

Author and Practitioner.

Of New York City, a SPECIALIST of Thirty Years' Experience, may be Consulted Daily, from 10 till 8, at the

### SPENCER HOUSE.

252 First East Street, between Second and Third South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Foote is the well known author of "Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense," of "Science in Story," etc., and editor of "Dr. Foote's Health Monthly." Dr. Foote, Sr., is in Salt Lake City for the purpose of showing that the only Dr. Foote, Jr., or Dr. Foot, Jr., entitled to that designation, who has made himself conspicuous as a practitioner or writer, is his son, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who has never visited Utah or the great west, nor practiced medicine outside of New York, where he has been associated with his father for the past ten years. Anyone using the name must show some reason that entitles him to do so, or his pretensions will be challenged. Any one who fraudulently and with intent to deceive, uses a name which does not belong to him, can hardly be relied upon as a safe counsellor when health and life are at stake.

The readers of Dr. Foote's works, all patients who have consulted him by letter, and the sick generally, are invited to call. No charge for consultation in person or by mail. Dr. Foote's visit will be brought to a close as soon as the object which brought him here is accomplished. This unavoidable uncertainty renders it expedient that those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of consulting the Doctor, without incurring the expense of a visit to New York, should do so without delay.

Call at No. 272 Main Street, Three Doors North of City House, and see

DR. HIGGINS,

The Microscopist and Analytic Physician. The Specialist, before taking medicine of anyone else. All orders by mail promptly filled. Send for his book treating on Nervous and Seminal Debility and Chronic Diseases. Address: DR. C. W. HIGGINS, No. 272 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.